MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 MARCH 1982

Libya

U.S. military maneuvers in Libyan territorial waters will lead to a third world war because the Libyan people have decided to turn the Gulf of Sidra "red with the blood of the invaders" and their own blood if the U.S. administration "in its folly" should act upon its "arrogant and provocative" announcement, a Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland commentary declared.

Israel

The Military Government has disbanded the Municipal Council of Al-Birah for refusing on 15 March to meet with civil administration head Menahem Milson, Jerusalem radio's English service reported. A Defense Ministry spokesman said the council's refusal to cooperate with the civil administration had harmed the town's interests, and the council was dissolved to ensure municipal services to the residents. However, in remarks carried by the radio the town's elected mayor called the move a step to impose the civil administration and the autonomy plan. In protest against the takeover of the municipality by Israeli officials, the large municipalities of Judaea and Samaria decided to strike for 3 days beginning 19 March, Jerusalem radio reported. Almost all West Bank mayors have refrained from discussing official municipal business with Milson and the civil administration, the Jerusalem POST noted on 16 March.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said the council had to be disbanded because both the mayor and the council members put a foreign political matter ahead of their town's welfare, Jerusalem radio reported. It also noted the view of Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj that the disbandment will increase tension in the territories and indicates the authorities' desire to divest the Arab inhabitants of any right to conduct their own affairs.

PLO

Statement on Council Dissolution -- A PLO Executive Committee statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio described the disbanding of the Al-Birah Council as part of a larger scheme to strike at all other municipal councils in the West Bank and Gaza in an attempt to destroy the people's absolute rejection of the civil administration, which is designed to veil the "hateful occupation." Calling the boycott of the civil administration a "heroic uprising," the Executive Committee expressed confidence that enemy schemes will only increase Palestinian determination to confront the occupation.

Comment on West Bank Leagues -- In an interview carried by the Voice of Palestine, Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir said the Palestinian people and history will show no mercy to those who have linked themselves with the village leagues, which represent the "tools of the enemy's intelligence bodies." Noting that during his latest meetings in Amman he discussed the need to take practical measures against the leagues, Al-Wazir described the Jordanian decision to punish league members as "important," but stressed that the basic thing is the leagues' isolation by the people.

Egypt

Border Dispute -- An AL-JUMHURIYAH editorial stressed that the Egyptian-Israeli differences over border demarcation will not delay the Sinai withdrawal for a single hour, and added that Israel is aware that Egypt's borders are sacred and cannot be tampered with even to the extent of 1 inch. In a conversation reported by Israel's YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told the paper that he felt "frustrated and uneasy" at the end of his talks in Israel, adding that failure to resolve the border dispute could boomerang first and foremost against Israel.

Jerusalem Stand -- Egypt has informed Israel that President Husni Mubarak's refusal to visit Jerusalem is not connected with normalization but with Egypt's principled stand on the city, an AL-MUSAWWAR article summarized by MENA stated. The magazine lists the bases for Egypt's position: 1) Anwar as-Sadat did not go to Jerusalem after it was declared the Israeli capital. 2) Egypt rejected the Israeli declaration. 3) Egypt insisted that the documents ratifying the peace treaty be exchanged in a U.S. early warning station and not in Jerusalem. 4) All Israeli-Egyptian talks were held in Herzliyya or Tel Aviv in line with Egypt's stand on Jerusalem. 5) Egypt is anxious to ensure that the Mubarak visit causes no difficulties for normalization and peace, but holds that the Jerusalem issue is still a subject for negotiations, even in the autonomy talks where Egypt insists on the Jerusalem Arabs' right to vote in the autonomy institutions.

Syria

All signs point to a "U.S. scheme to explode" the Middle East situation via Israel and other agents, AL-BA'TH contended in an article summarized by SANA. The scheme may begin in Lebanon, end up in the Sidra Gulf and serve as a prelude for the next phase of the Camp David plot, the paper said. A Damascus radio commentary maintained that the Arab sides that are ready to recognize Israel are hoping for Mubarak's return to the Arab fold, which will make it possible to expand the circle of plotting against those Arab states which confront Camp David. But the Arab nation will not allow Camp David to be redeemed at the expense of Arab causes and will accept the return only of an Egypt of the people, not an Egypt of As-Sadat and his heir Mubarak, the commentary stressed.

Lebanon

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Lebanese Front Forces escalated military preparations in the eastern area during 16-17 March, putting Phalangist Party militias on alert and recalling conscripts to the contact lines. "Zionist experts" are supervising the building of fortifications and the deployment of tanks and artillery, the radio claimed, and scores of trucks have been seen carrying ammunition and supplies. The National Movement has decided to prepare to confront any Phalangist flareup, the radio noted.

Iraq

Report on Reactor -- In a study requested by the French Government, top-ranking French scientists concluded that the Iraqi nuclear reactor that France offered to help rebuild could be used to produce nuclear weapons, AFP reported.

Husayn Message -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's 17 March message to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure proposed that the Good Offices Committee form a factfinding committee to determine which side was responsible for the Iranian-Iraqi war, INA revealed.

Consular Office Arson -- According to SANA, the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR reported that the Lebanese consular office in Baghdad was set on fire.

Iran

Villagers in Kordestan's Kamyaran District killed 30 counterrevolutionaries who attacked their village, according to an IRNA report cited by Tehran radio. During the past, "Iranian month" 34 Mojahedin-e Khalq members and 40 supporters were arrested in Shiraz and 5 members were killed, Shiraz radio reported.

Afghanistan

Clashes broke out between soldiers of two army divisions near Kabul on 17 March and aircraft intervened in the fighting, according to a Muslim resistance fighter in Peshawar cited by AFP.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BAKHTAR REPORTS PDPA MESSAGE TO AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD180920 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0453 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 17 Mar (BAKHTAR) -- The country-wide conference of the PDPA in a message to the people of Afghanistan assures the people that the speedy implementation of the action programme ensures work and just wages for all the toilers and provides for large-scale construction of houses for the toilers, stabilises prices and improves health services for the people and provides for the universal elementary education.

The message says that with the development of industry the wages of the workers will be increased and their living conditions will be improved. The party and the government will take all the necessary measures to make sure that the working class play an increasing role in the political and social life of the country.

The message adds that the PDPA and the Government of the DRA will make efforts to see that the peasants are given the land and water in the shortest possible time and benefit from the financial assistance of the state to free themselves from the bondage of usurers.

The message assures the people that the government expands all facilities for the free development of the talents of all the youth of Afghanistan and will look after the children of the workers and peasants and provide opportunities for the youth to continue their studies in the higher institutions of engineering, medicine, law, military and other fields.

The message assures the small traders and craftsmen of the country that the party and the popular government are deeply interested in their productive and trade activities, and encourage and help them in every way to prosper in their productive work.

Also, the national and patriotic traders who are contributing to the blossoming of society in Afghanistan will enjoy the support of the party and the government and will be protected against the competition of foreign capital.

The government will create favourable conditions for their mutually beneficial cooperation with the state sector. The message points out that the PDPA will provide all necessary conditions for the voluntary participation of women in the social and political life of the country. The revolutionary government will not only defend the rights of the women, but will also look after their health and will help them to raise their cultural and political knowledge and help in the training of their children.

The Democratic Organisation of Afghanistan Women has the duty to help ensure the rights of the women.

With regard to national issues and in connection with the tribes, the policy based on real equality and equal opportunities and possibilities for all with the observance of the principle of freedom [words indistinct] and possibilities for all with the observance of the principle of freedom of will and consent will be followed. And the government will help them in the speeding up of the process of bringing them closer and in establishing cooperation, mutual understanding, friendship and fraternity among them. stresses the message.

The message appeals to the people to participate actively and boldly in the works of the local organs of state power and National Fatherland Front committees which must be created in all the provinces, cities, districts and sub-districts and to help their revolutionary government in maintaining peace and tranquillity throughout Afghanistan.

It calls upon the people to rise up and crush the mercenary bands and armed gangs and to organise each district and sub-district the defence and resistence groups for revolution. [sentence as received]

The message once more reaffirms and declares officially that the respect of the holy religion of Islam forms the basis of the policy of the PDPA and the revolutionary government. It is the criminal activities of the counter-revolution which is against Islam and not the efforts of the peoples government in fulfilling the long-cherished aspirations of the masses of the toiling Muslims. Hence, we participants of the conference call on all the Muslims, ulemas, mullas, preachers and spirituals to unite in the decisive and relentless struggle against the enemies of the holy religion and our suffering people and in the name of the historic call of Islam to justice, equality and carry on the struggle against the exploiters. The message calls on the people and the sons of the country to rally around the PDPA and join the ranks of the armed forces to crush the enemies of revolution, to establish peace and tranquillity in the country.

SOVIET MEDIA REPORTS ON PDPA NATIONAL CONFERENCE

For PRAVDA and TASS reportage and comments on the PDPA national conference in Kabul, held from 14 to 15 March, including PRAVDA's report on PDPA General Secretary Babrak Karmal's speech to the conference, TASS' text of the "Address to the People of Afghanistan" adopted at the conference, TASS reports on speeches by other party members and resolutions adopted, see the South Asia section of the 17 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CLERGYMEN SUPPORT KARMAL REPORT AT CONFERENCE

LD172218 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of the holding of the grand nationwide conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, religious scholars and clergymen of the Islamic affairs department have issued a statement, a part of which reads as follows:

We, the religious scholars and clergy, reaffirm the fundamental and comprehensive report of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which was delivered by Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, respecting the (?all-out) demands of the sacred religion of Islam and the interests of the toiling Muslims of our country.

The statement adds: When we heard the speech we realized the fact that this historic speech has a great role in the unity of all the Muslims of the world, including the industrious people of Afghanistan. We express our all-out support for this report, because it is in line with the principles and tenets of the sacred religion of Islam and the interests of the people.

In the statement it is prayed that the party, state and our homeland will be saved from the conspiracies of imperialism and will triumph them [as heard] in maintaining peace and security through good understanding and service to the homeland and humanity at large.

100,000 MARCH IN KABUL TO SUPPORT PDPA

LD182322 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0519 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 17 Mar (BAKHTAR) -- More than one hundred thousand citizens of Kabul took out a grand march today to rejoice over the successful convocation of the countrywide conference of the PDPA.

The participants of the grand march gathered this morning at the highest Pamir building from various parts of the city and suburbs and carrying flags, banners and bouquets of flowers marched through the city streets.

The march ended in front of the headquarters of the PDPA CC, where a big meeting was held.

The marchers raised slogans calling the countrywide PDPA conference a true manifestation of democracy in the country.

They enthusiastically shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and Pakistani militarists!" "That to SAVAK and CIA!" "Down with internal and external counterrevolution."

The banners in the march bore inscriptions supporting the resolutions of the conference and the report of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

The march was organised by the Democratic Organisation of Afghanistan Youth.

The speakers who addressed the meeting included representatives of the youth, clergy, workers, peasants and some members of the Central Committee of the PDPA.

At the end of the meeting representatives of the youth of Kabul and the members of the city committee of the Democratic Organization of Afghanistan Youth laid floral wreaths at the monument of heroes and martyrs of revolution.

The marchers included young boys and girls, students, young soldiers, young pioneers, state employees, workers, peasants and other working people from the capital and its suburbs.

OFFICIALS RESPOND TO 'DAY OF SOLIDARITY' PLANS

LD190658 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 18 Mar (BAKHTAR) -- The following is the text of the declaration of security authorities of the DRA released here today.

"With the victory of the April Revolution in our beloved country, the revolutionary Afghanistan, favourable grounds were provided for the carrying out of socio-economic transformations in the interest of the free born, Muslim and toiling people of our country. But soon the country was confronted with an organised conspiracy of the criminal imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialism and its regional allies, and the efforts of its well-known notorious agent, Hafizollah Amin, for leading the revolutionary process towards betrayal and deviation in order to ensure the realization of the programmes of infernal CIA aimed at keeping the toiling masses of Afghanistan and the region in bondage, were foiled by the victory of the new and evolutionary phase of the April Revolution and the April Revolution was put again onto its legal and principled course.

With the foiling of this plot, imperialism not only did not cease its endeavours against the DRA, but with the help of Chinese hegemonists and other criminal accomplices in the region hatched a new, more extensive and more organised conspiracy in the form of an undeclared war by using the treason of the darkest forces of internal reaction.

Our noble and toiling compatriots, during the period of victory of the revolution have been witnessing a series of the most wicked crimes of imperialism and its accomplices in our country. They have seen as to how it committed through the paid agents and traitor mercenary bandits exported from abroad. Hundreds of thousands of inhuman crimes such as arsoning of the schools, destruction of mosques and sacrilege of the holy places, violation of the sanctity of the working people's families, intimidation of the toiling citizens, unbridled use of chemical weapons at schools and poisoning of innocent children, setting fire to agricultural crops, cutting the highways and other predatory and shameful acts under the name of the defence of Islam and freedom.

All these shameless crimes and interference could not and cannot divert the noble people of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the path they have chosen. On the contrary, the righteousness of the April Revolution and unreserved support of the people to its lofty and humane ideals are becoming more obvious. This is visible in the meetings, voluntary work campaigns by workers of the industrial enterprises, the farmers, intellectuals, state officials and other toiling strata and the formation of groups of resistance in the cities and villages.

This revolutionary determination and firmness which emanate from the potential and actual will of the toiling people of Afghanistan and the solidarity of the working people with the revolutionary armed forces have enraged the international imperialism.

Now the enemies of the revolution of Afghanistan led by the U.S. imperialism have hatched a new plot and farce under the pseudonym of the day of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, in order to delude the masses, compensate for the ignominious defeats in the fight against the DRA and to cover up its criminal face and the hands stained with the blood of thousands of our compatriots and the other peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for freedom against U.S. imperialism.

This act of the executioners of CIA and Pentagon and their Western allies is a vivid example of interference in the internal affairs of our independent country and a gross violation of the internationally accepted norms, which the people of Afghanistan strongly condemn and denounce.

Our people have witnessed these days a very great event in the party life and the history of our national democratic revolution, namely, the successful and fruitful convocation of the countrywide conference of the PDPA in an atmosphere imbued with the spirit of unity and revolutionary ardour and fervour, which was welcomed by different classes and strata including the workers, peasants, national traders, noble and patriotic spiritual leaders, soldiers, state officials and intellectuals with marches and meetings and despatch of messages of solidarity with the PDPA and the state of DRA. As against this the dark and evil forces of counter-revolution, at the instruction of the U.S. imperialism hypocritically claiming to defend Islam and freedom resort like bats, in the dark of night to terror and subversion to disrupt the security and tranquillity of the people and the families. They are fortunately caught and arrested on time by the security forces of the country and their conspiracies are foiled.

Now, with a view to inform the people about the facts and to expose the real face of the counterrevolution, we would be presenting an example of the actions, ill-intent and crimes of the U.S. imperialism at a press conference together with the documents and sources captured.

PORDELI ADDRESSES USSR TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

For Soviet media coverage of the activities of the Afghan delegation to the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions being held in the Kremlin, including an account of the address given by Abdul Sattar Pordeli, chairman of the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions, at the congress, see the Political and Social Developments section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 19 March and subsequent editions.

SOVIET TRADE AGENCY PRESENTS REPORT IN KABUL

GF181715 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] At a reception hosted by the Soviet trade agency in Kabul, Soviet-Afghan joint commercial enterprises were declared effective and mutually beneficial.

The reception was attended by the transportation, industrial trade and water and power ministers and deputy ministers. The director of the Soviet trade agency congratulated the guests on the PDPA conference and presented a report on Soviet-DRA trade during 1981.

The report states that means of transport, (?mechanical) equipment, oil, metal instruments and commodities for industrial use are being provided to the DRA by the Soviet Union. At present the Soviet Union is supplying 57 percent of the above goods and foodstuffs to the DRA and this cooperation has been increasing steadily in the past few years.

The director of the Soviet trade agency said: Under the present circumstances, the DRA encounters great difficulties in the sale of its products on the international market, that is why the Soviet Union is constantly expanding its purchase of DRA commodities, and its (?imports) from the DRA have reached (?60) percent. [Words indistinct] as a result of bilateral efforts, the quantum of mutual trade has risen by 20 percent as compared to that in 1980, and will increase by $930 million by [word indistinct].

AFGHAN TROOPS REPORTEDLY CLASH NEAR KABUL

BK181215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Mar (AFP) -- Clashes broke out between soldiers of two Afghan Army divisions near Kabul, the capital, yesterday, according to an Afghan Moslem resistance fighter in Peshawar, Pakistan.

Lorry drivers coming from Kabul had reported seeing the fighting some miles outside Kabul between troops of the Eighth Division, stationed at Karga, and of the Seventh Division based in Rishkhor.

The spokesman, belonging to the Hezb-e Eslami group of Mollah Yunes Khales, said the drivers claimed that aviation had intervened in the fighting.

There was no independent confirmation of the incidents today, but observers recalled that Afghan troops have already mutinied, notably in the summer of 1980 at the garrison town of Ghazni.

The Afghan communist party is divided into two factions: the strongly nationalist and independent Khalq faction and the pro-Soviet Parcham faction of President Babrak Karmal.

The army is dominated by the Khalq faction.

Western diplomatic sources said the Parcham-dominated government recently cancelled planned delegate elections to the recent party congress to prevent the Khalq from obtaining a majority at the national congress.

KABUL: PAKISTANI POLICE KILL, ARREST OPPOSITION

GF120806 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] According to reports from Islamabad, the police of Zia's administration have killed 12 persons in Baluchistan and arrested 750 political opponents. The radio report [as heard] says these revengeful acts took place at (Kenari), 150 km southeast of Quetta. According to the radio, the military police fired on and killed 12 persons, and when people protested against this cruel act by demonstrating the Zia administration police arrested 750 persons.

SOVIET COVERAGE OF USTINOV'S TALKS IN NEW DELHI

For Soviet reportage on USSR Defense Minister Ustinov's visit to India, see the South Asia section of the 15 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ARRIVES ON VISIT

BK181345 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Jacques Attali, special adviser to the French president, arrived in New Delhi today on a 2-day official visit. He was received at the airport by Foreign secretary-designate M.K. Rasgotra and the French ambassador in India.

Talking to All-India Radio Newsreel at the airport, Attali said that he would study the outcome of the recent New Delhi consultations of the developing countries. He said this would help France to prepare itself for the summit meeting of the developed nations to be held in Paris in June.

INDIAN ENVOY'S REMARKS ON KASHMIR ISSUE CITED

BK190332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Indian Ambassador to Pakistan Natwar Singh has said that the UN resolutions on Kashmir had become irrelevent after the Simla Agreement. These resolutions could not be implemented because Pakistan did not agree to withdraw its troops from Kashmir.

Natwar Singh said this while addressing the Pakistan institute of international affairs in Karachi yesterday.

STATESMAN VIEWS REPRESSION, UNREST IN PAKISTAN

BK190657 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Sitting on a Volcano"]

[Text] The recent extension of Miss Benazir Bhutto's period of detention, and the ban on foreign publications in Urdu that presumably comment unfavorably on General Ziaul Haq's regime, confirm the feeling of insecurity in Islamabad.

The denunciations of opposition politicians are not necessarily the most reliable guide to prevailing conditions. Yet, independent evidence seems also to support the view of Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, president of the Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan, that General Zia has turned the country into a "police state." The Jamiat was one of the few political organizations initially to welcome the military coup, and even to agree to provide it with some semblance of civilian respectability. Its alienation can only be explained by a growing conviction that General Zia has no intention of relinquishing power unless forced to. This widely shared belief also accounts for the accretion of strength to the Movement for Restoration of Democracy which comprised eight political parties until four more joined it recently.

Given Pakistan's repressive laws, and the ban on all political activity since November 1979, it would be unrealistic to expect the movement to make much headway. But the danger is more serious precisely because such legitimate dissent is suppressed. By outlawing constitutional opponents and driving normal political activity underground, the government seems to have left the field open to subversive groups and extremist organizations. Islamabad's claim at the end of February to have uncovered a "nationwide plot" might even be true since clandestine operations are the only kind that remain possible. But the regime does not seem to have grasped the significance of a conspiracy that allegedly included "top-level government personnel" who had accumulated a vast stock of "arms, ammunition and subversive literature" and planned to incite disturbances and "kill important leaders."

General Zia's predictable response was to arrest nearly 3,000 people, condemn them as "terrorists," and promise "extraordinary measures" to stifle dissent. But it can be argued that the martial law dispensation that already obtains in Pakistan is extraordinary enough not to leave much scope for improvement in terms of rigorousness.

The threat to Pakistan's military rulers is further compounded by the way the president pursues his policy in Afghanistan. The confrontation next door cannot but exert a psychological effect on dissidents, especially in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Indeed, revival of Baluchi guerrilla tactics suggests that this is already happening. The presence of nearly three million Afghan exiles is another destabilizing factor, but the most hazardous by far is Islamabad's policy of channeling arms -- apparently including sophisticated Soviet rifles and surface-to-air missiles -- to Afghan rebels. Some of these weapons are bound to fall into the hands of Pakistani groups; the disclosure that substantial quantities were recently captured from students of Karachi and Sind Universities only indicates that caches are diverted at the port of disembarcation. Having first created a situation in which his opponents feel they have no option but to resort to violence, General Zia's policy then ensures that they have the means to do so.

BHUTANESE KING ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI 17 MAR

BK171559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] King of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuk arrived in New Delhi this evening from Hyderabad on a 2-day visit to the capital. He was received at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and others. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao accompanied the king from Hyderabad.

Later, the king called on Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Mrs Gandhi also called on the king. The president is hosting a banquet tonight in honor of the distinguished visitor.

Report on Talks

BK181610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] India and Bhutan have agreed to have greater cooperation on bilateral matters. India will provide an assistance of 1.34 billion rupees to Bhutan during its sixth year plan. The All-India Radio correspondent reports aid would also be stepped up during the current financial year to about 250 million rupees from the present level of 210 million. There will be more exchanges of cultural troupes and people's representatives like members of Parliament.

[Words indistinct] special emphasis on the need of intensifying such contacts between the two countries when he had talks with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi today. The king also met the external affairs minister and had talks on bilateral matters. He said the relations existing between the two countries are excellent and his visit will further strengthen them.

Bhutanese Foreign Minister Limpu Dawa Tsering also had talks with Rao. He expressed his government's keenness to undertake the study of Bhuddhist manuscripts and other articles in the Nagarjusagar University. He expressed the hope that Bhutanese scholars and students will have access to these valuable materials.

IRAQI DIPLOMAT EXPELLED OVER SHOOTING INCIDENT

BK170303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] India has expelled a junior Iraqi diplomat for his involvement in a shooting incident in Bombay last Sunday. Abdul Rezak al-Khalaf, an assistant attache in the Iraqi Consulate in Bombay has been asked to leave the country immediately. Khalaf clashed with an Iranian national in a restaurant.

276 STRIKING TEACHERS ARRESTED IN LAHORE

BK181738 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] It has been officially stated in Lahore tonight that about 50 teachers on strike gathered in Nasirbagh this morning to participate in a meeting. They were dispersed on the instructions by police.

Later, over 150 teachers led by Maulana Ghafari tried to take out a procession from New Anarkali toward Shahrah-i-Qaid-i-Azam but they were stopped. One hundred and fifty teachers, including Maulana Ghafari, were taken into custody and the rest dispersed.

About 2,000 striking teachers gathered near Muslim Masjid outside Lohari gate. Some teachers tried to take out a procession; some of them were taken into custody. At 1900, all the teachers had dispersed.

The arrested teachers, numbering 276, along with Maulana Ghafari, were released late in the evening.

'ALMOST ALL' 14 MAR DETENTION ORDERS WITHDRAWN

BK180226 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] According to an official announcement in Peshawar today, the Northwest Frontier Province government has withdrawn the detention orders against almost all the persons detained on Sunday last [14 March].

INDIAN AMBASSADOR ON NO-WAR PACT TALKS

BK192039 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Outgoing Indian ambassador Natwar Singh has said the people and Government of India want to have close and cordial relations with Pakistan. He was addressing the institute of foreign relations in Karachi this evening.

About the talk on the proposed no-war pact he hoped that misunderstanding would be removed between the two countries and the talks would resume in near future. He said during his tenure in Pakistan he found President Mohammad Ziaul Haq very courteous in extending him opportunities for a meeting whenever he so desired.

Earlier, in his address of welcome, the chairman of the institute of foreign relations said the hand of friendship extended by Pakistan in the form of a no-aggression pact is sincere and earnest for maintaining peace and stability.

FRG DELEGATION PLEDGES INCREASED ASSISTANCE

BK190434 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The FRG economic delegation has said that their government will increase its assistance toward improving the social and economic conditions of the people, particularly the rural population. This assurance was given by the delegation during its visit to various organizations in Peshawar.

BRIEFS

EEC AID FOR REFUGEES -- The EEC Emergency Fund has provided $1 million for implementation of medical treatment program for Afghan refugees in Pishin District of Baluchistan. Under the program, mobile medical units and medical care units are to be formed for providing medical facilities to the refugees. [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 15 Mar 82 BK]

SRI LANKA

BANDARANAIKE ON POLITICAL SITUATION, SLFP

BK161042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 16 March (AFP) -- Former Sri Lankan Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike is confident her Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) would be returned to power again if a "free and fair election" is held any time in the island republic.

"The situation is such in Sri Lanka that if a fair and free election is held tomorrow there is no doubt I will get back," the opposition leader told the New Delhi-based magazine INDIA TODAY, in an interview during her recent visit here. Mrs Bandaranaike, however, suggested that she did not expect any such poll to be a free and fair under the present government of President Jayewardene. She alleged in this context that the elections in Jaffna last year were rigged by the government through various ways, including removal of ballot boxes.

Mrs Bandaranaike held the ruling United National Party (UNP) of President Jayewardene responsible for the split in her party and said this was part of a conspiracy.

"There was a conspiracy to disenfranchise me. Once disenfranchised, they (UNP) thought I would quit politics. That made me stronger to stick on and fight back. I am not one who runs away from defeat," she declared.

Mrs Bandaranaike said of her son, Anura Bandaranaike, who took over leadership of the rival SLFP faction following the split, Mrs Bandaranaike said "he has realised he should not oppose me. He is a Bandaranaike, so he's a little proud and does not want to admit it. It was a part of Jaye (wardene)'s plot to use my son to destroy me so that in the process my son too would get destroyed."

Mrs Bandaranaike rejected as "nonsense" press reports that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi would intervene in the differences between her and Anura in a bid to bring them back together.

Mounting a bitter attack on the performance of the Jayewardene government, Mrs Bandaranaike said the "administration is at a standstill," "corruption is unbelievable" and the food problem has become grave.

She also referred to the problem of Sri Lanka's Tamil minority and said "they have some genuine grievances, not as many as they try to make out," adding, "we can find a solution, provided we are able to create the correct atmosphere. Without trust you can't do anything. The Sinhalese are the majority. Whatever we do should not upset them."

KHAMENE'I ADDRESSES MAJLIS ON REVOLUTION'S COURSE

LD181926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the republic, today attended the Islamic Consultative Assembly and spoke in detail about the overall course of the Islamic revolution following the victory of 11 February 1979.

In one part of his speech the president said: During the past 3 years the Islamic revolution has gone through a profound evolutionary movement: It has neither regressed, deviated nor come to a halt; the movement of the revolution throughout this period has not even been slow, and thanks to the revolution's endeavoring forces, our country has advanced the equivalent of many years and its policy course has remained intact.

The president then embarked on expounding on the country's important problems, giving explanations for each one. Pertaining to economic problems, he said: We believe that from the moment of the victory of the revolution and the establishment of the Provisional Government, the country's economic development has enjoyed an upward movement.

The president then referred to the rumors disseminated by Zionist mouthpieces about the existence of military advisers in Iran. Rebutting this rumor, he said: We do not have any military or nonmilitary advisers in the country.

In another part of his speech concerning morality and spirituality Mr Khamene'i said: We have progressed since the inception of the revolution. Our revolution, which began with the name of God, has not been divorced from spirituality and morality and after the victory of the revolution its bonds with these became even stronger.

The president then spoke about administration. He said: At times, criticisms are made that we are beset with weakness from the standpoint of the administrative machinery. Of course, there are faults, but the position of our administrative machine has improved since the beginning of the revolution and has been moving along a correct course with reasonable acceleration.

Referring to the purge of government departments, Mr Khamene'i said: In the second phase of the purge, unreasonable additions and expulsions of staff took place. There are doubts concerning the good will of certain persons who were responsible for this purging. Wrong additions were just as much at fault as wrong expulsions.

He then issued reminders about the need for showing meticulous care in implementing the law for the reconstruction of the work force. The president then referred to the situation facing our young people and women since the beginning of the revolution, pointing out that unemployment and addiction [as heard] are among the evils besetting certain young people.

He then spoke about the efforts of the minigroups and their propaganda in attracting young people. He said: Despite all these efforts, millions of Iranian young men are waging war on the extensive front of the war of good against evil and serious efforts have also been made to combat narcotics' use.

Continuing his speech, Mr Khamene'i referred to the presidential institution, and the first round of the presidential elections. He said: Employing the presidential title was once synonymous with the monarchy and thus people reacted against the conception of the presidential office: This erroneous reaction continued for 18 months.

Later, with the presidency of the martyr Raja'i, he deemed the presidency as a responsibility which entailed efforts and work for man. Within 1 month of his presidency, a change in the people's attitude was noticed.

Today I can proclaim with pride that the presidency is a people's institution and is more closely linked with the people than with the government.

At the conclusion of his speech, the president called on the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to preserve this revolutionary, Islamic spirit, to continue their movement toward planning a just Islamic society and to attach first-class importance to the needs of the deprived, the poor and refugees and to adopt a fraternal attitude to the government.

Speaks on Economy

LD190330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Speech by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at the 18 March session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Concerning our economic problems, we continue to believe that ever since the victory of the revolution and the establishment of the Provisional Government, the course of the economy of this realm has been on an evolutionary and upward trend. Of course, this is no place for figures and statistics, as a discussion of figures and statistics by its very nature is separate from this issue and also is not my business: It is the business of responsible officials in the executive body, the ministers and actual administrators of the country. It is up to them to speak and present the case.

Our discussion is to demonstrate the overall economic line in this country. First, I would like to point out the irregular state of affairs of our economy prior to the victory of the revolution. What I mean by the irregular state of our economy is subservience, lack of independence, being unable to keep an eye on national interests, not heeding the correct aims of economic development.

Today you think of the meek, you think of matching your deeds with Islamic precepts, you think of the public nature of your economic interests; but in those days they used to think just of the opposite. An economic plan was implemented for the benefit of one person, and we did not say for one class or one (?authority), but rather only one person's interests demanded that such and such a major plan in this country should be implemented with vast capital investment. What was not considered was the deprived, oppressed, poor provinces, the border provinces, the deprived people of (?nearby) cities and villages and so forth.

Certain policies held the country's economy in their grip, policies which were 100-percent anti-Islamic and antipopular. Now you wish to alter this state of affairs in the present situation. This is a task which cannot be carried out with one rapid movement. Of course, the nation slowed down that trend with startling rapidity, a trend which did not seem to respond to slowing measures all that well, but our nation accomplished this, the revolution carried out this miracle.

Following the revolution -- I must confine myself only to an outline -- the first thing that happened was the stagnation of our production. The country's factories, wherever they were, were dragged into stagnation at the outset of the revolution. The level of production dropped a great deal. A few months later the Revolution Council approved the bill nationalizing the large factories belonging to devils and the arrogant.

That, of course, was a great step, but in turn it created a great many problems for the government. The industrialists fled and there were no tough, experienced managers to head these factories, who would work for themselves and who would not engage in traitorous acts if they stayed in their posts. The hefty debts of these factories fell onto the shoulders of the government. A number of managers who were still in charge of factories resorted to sabotage. During the first half of the first year, and even throughout the whole of 1980, we had a great many such incidents -- managers would paralyze their production units or bring them to a standstill under various pretexts.

The government managers who were appointed to head the production units were largely callow and inexperienced. Lack of raw materials and the paucity of spare parts brought about a great problem, particularly during the economic blockade.

The total of all these shortages and pressures, which naturally brought about a disorderly and paralyzed economic situation in the country, resulted in the burgeoning of the first blossoms of resistance to these pressures which were generally, or mainly, orchestrated by the enemies.

Young people, craftsmen and a great many workers moved toward creativity and innovation. The elements which infiltrated production workshops and units were gradually exposed by devoted and pious elements, or in public forums and meetings sympathetic speakers noted the danger of such (?events).

With the start of the imposed war, general excitement for production spread among the workers and general public. A great many delicate spare parts which were unthinkable to our people previous to this were built by our young people and craftsmen, even spare parts for aircraft and military equipment.

Before the revolution there were thousands of advisers working in multifarious production sectors. Without any exception all these people left. Now I take the opportunity to rebut the false rumors disseminated by the Zionist and arrogant mouthpieces about the so-called existence of even military advisers in Iran. We have no military or nonmilitary advisers whatsoever in our important industrial sectors.

Following the inevitable (?shortages) of the first few months of the revolution, which continued to a large extent even after these few months, the country came to realize the need and necessity of planning. Today the present government, which shoulders the responsibilities, considers planning as its most important task and is following this task seriously. I must say that planning is among the latest tasks to be carried out.

The prerevolutionary plan organization in fact was not the Plan and Budget Organization. It was merely a group. Not only did they used to wait for the main plans and overall policy lines to arrive from abroad but, if this did not take place, these people, these minions and agents did not have the ability to carry out correct planning.

Correct planning first of all requires a knowledge about one's capabilities, secondly, it needs reliance on honest elements. The prerevolutionary plan organization had neither of these. Today, thanks to the blessings and support given by this great nation, we have both. We can both accurately learn about our capabilities and utilize and rely on efficient and active forces which are loyally serving the revolution. An accurate, well-scheduled plan for the future and the working out of middle-term and long-term plans are among the genuine characteristics [as heard], among the things which we (?planned) for in the past several months. In this sense it would be extremely natural for us to feel that the level of production will go higher every day. We can achieve relative self-sufficiency, beginning with public provisions, then in the rest of other sectors and, later, gradually achieve complete self-sufficiency.

Of course, among the present policies of the government is the channeling of capital investments to the business of production; and this is a task which is taking place thanks to cooperation between the esteemed Majlis and government. This is one of the most fundamental tasks which could be achieved and I hope -- I wanted to say this at the outset of my speech, but if I may I will say it now -- the Majlis' reaction to the draft budget is both hopeful and gladdening, since it was a reaction showing strength of the Islamic position and meticulous care, and also broad vision and [words indistinct].

Among the other measures carried out which I (?will speak) of and which will, God willing, contribute to the growth of our healthy and correct Islamic economy is the effort to make a distinct border between state, private and cooperative ownership. The government is busy carrying out measures toward this end and is endeavouring to carry out this plan. Once again, it needs our help and, once again, with cooperation between the Majlis and government this important part of our task will also be solved.

We have not followed any model and we have not received help from any big or small power. If we were not "Neither East nor West" and if we were only "not Eastern" or only "not Western" most certainly a flood of scientific, technical and various material assistance would have descended upon us after the revolution. We did not receive anyone's aid; from most places, we received only sabotage. At the same time, this nation carried out this movement. Pride belongs to this nation.

We have no worries in our economy in the future. Since the first days of accepting my responsibility, that is, since the middle of October, I find the country's economic situation much better and I also see that the position of our currency reserves, the position of our domestic production, the position of our correct trade exchanges and the multifarious sectors which make up our economy have grown in a perceptible manner, thanks to the revolution, thanks to the presence of people in the arena, thanks to the presence of sympathetic people and pious and genuine individuals who are sitting here and working and, of course, by the grace and mercy of Almighty God.

KHOMEYNI ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF RADIO, TV

LD181420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to officials of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 18 March -- recorded, place not given, duration 23 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I thank you, brothers and sisters who are working and exerting efforts in the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, and I pray for you. You know that from the outset, when the Voice and Vision came into existence in Iran [words indistinct] it was this apparatus that made this nation dependent upon big powers. [passage indistinct]

You are aware of the impact material broadcast on the radio and television will have on areas covered by them. Before the revolution, radio, television and the press put out what the superpowers wanted. One of the means by which they carried out what they wanted in the country was broadcasting this sort of material on radio and television. The spread of corruption was facilitated by this apparatus and the press, as well as through films aimed at depraving the young generation.

This is an apparatus which can render the greatest service when it is serving and can commit the greatest treachery when it is treacherous. This apparatus' role in [word indistinct] is greater than all others. If it reforms itself it can reform a country. If, God forbid, there is any deviation, it can mislead the country. So there is a great responsibility here and its service is also a great and valuable service.

Someone could say one word through this media and throw the whole bazaar into confusion. An irresponsible person could say something through this media and the whole business community or any other community can be shocked by it. [passage indistinct] An organization in which everyone in Iran has an interest and is represented should not allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to say whatever they want through it, or allow irresponsible people to come on the air to say irresponsible things and cause trouble. One sentence can cause so much trouble.

The organization should be properly ordered and be under the supervision of those who are familiar with the political, social and other aspects of the country's affairs. [passage indistinct]

Thus, as is the case everywhere in the world, this organization should be under the control of those who are informed about issues and have in-depth knowledge of issues so that if something is being raised it is done under their supervision. [passage indistinct]

There are all sorts of people and things in Iran; there are genuine items and there are false ones. We should be very careful, particularly with such an extremely effective and valuable organization which draws everyone's attention, and you should devote full attention to it as well to ensure it is not infiltrated by undesirable or inappropriate figures who may say something which can cause trouble and reverse the situation. [sentence indistinct]

Thus, one of the things you should remember concerns the individuals employed in the organization. They should be identified, their backgrounds should be known and their records of past deeds should be remembered. I pointed this matter out at the start of the revolution. We are now beset by various groups who were working in the organization before we came to power -- before we got involved in these matters. They had plans; they were working on various plans -- all these individuals, a group from the political parties which are in Iran.

Some of the groups which exist in Iran possessed arms before we had them, and they were active. It is only now that we realize what plans these gangs of hypocrites had hatched and what sort of things they had intended to do, what they intended to do in prison, what they intended to do before and after. Even now they have not given up. (?Nor are they likely to do so in the future. [Words indistinct] bring these people in only to discover that there was been some deviation.

Therefore, those individuals who are placed in sensitive areas should be checked to ensure that their records are known to you, to know what they have done in the past, and so forth. This is to ensure that there is an organization serving the country whose aim is to deliver the country from the problems it has suffered throughout history, particularly during the past 50 years.

PLO ENVOY DELIVERS QADDUMI MESSAGE TO VELAYATI

LD181122 Tehran IRNA in English 0953 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 18 Mar (IRNA) -- The Palestinian ambassador to Tehran, Salah az-Zawawi, met and conferred with the foreign affairs minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, in Tehran this morning. In this meeting, Az-Zawawi presented Velayati with a letter from the head of the Political Department of the Palestine liberation movement, Faruq Qaddumi. The letter is about the upcoming meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the Nonaligned Movement to be held in Kuwait. The Nonaligned Movement meeting is scheduled to discuss the issue of Palestine.

Az-Zawawi also expressed his appreciations over the recent Iran-Syria joint communique in which a decisive stance has been taken against Zionism which is in the interest of the Palestinian nation.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 822

LD181824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Communique 822 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday the forces of Islam and Saddam's soldiers exchanged heavy-weapon fire in the southern and western operational areas of the country.

In the Abadan area, the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the enemy positions destroyed one vehicle and a number of trenches and observation posts. At least 30 of the aggressors were killed or wounded.

Yesterday several residential areas in Abadan were ruined by the enemy's intense fire, which also resulted in some casualties.

In the occupied zone in Khorramshahr the personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran set five trenches and one ammunition dump of the Saddamists on fire, destroying them.

In the western Dezful area the artillery units of the ground forces opened fire, destroying one tank and several enemy trenches. In these operations, at least five Iraqi military men were killed.

On the Shush and Reqabiyeh fronts, our forces' fire killed 10 Saddamists.

During a series of coordinated operations launched by the self-sacrificing Guards Corps brothers, with the cooperation of a unit of the ground forces, yesterday in the Tarrah area, 27 enemy personnel were taken prisoner and considerable losses and casualties were inflicted upon the aggressor.

In the Marivan area heavy fire was exchanged and, as a result of our forces' superior firepower, a number of trenches were destroyed and the enemy's artillery fire was silenced.

In the Meymak and Salehabad areas, sporadic fire was exchanged. As a result of our artillery fire, 3 guns, 1 heavy machinegun, several trenches and foxholes and 2 enemy tanks were destroyed and more than 30 of Saddam's troops were killed or wounded.

In the Sumar area our forces' fire blocked the enemy's supply route and one antiaircraft gun of the aggressors was destroyed. Fourteen of the enemy were killed or wounded.

In the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb areas, the effective fire of the Islamic army's heavy weapons destroyed two vehicles, two ammunition dumps, several trenches and observation posts and some ammunition. In these operations, a number of the Saddamists were also killed.

Yesterday several intruding Iraqi aircraft raided the southern area of our country but were forced to flee from the fire of our antiaircraft units.

During a battle on 16 March, one of the heroic personnel of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran achieved the honor of martyrdom.

GUARDS CORPS COMMUNIQUE ON BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD182314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, consisting of the guard devotees and the Mobilization combatants, continuing their ceaseless battle against the aggressive enemy and following the victorious Umm al-Hasanayn operations, which started yesterday, this morning responded severely to the futile moves of the aggressors on the Hamadiyeh front, managing to kill or wound at least 50 of the enemy. In these operations, six tanks and one personnel carrier were destroyed and enemy positions and equipment were also damaged.

In the course of the operations launched yesterday and today by the combatants of Islam, which resulted in the death or injury of more than 150 of the enemy forces, the capture of more than 20 prisoners and the destruction of 8 tanks, several vehicles and heavy weapons and tens of trenches and foxholes of the Saddamists, 10 devotees of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps achieved the honor of martyrdom.

The forces of the Guards Corps also, in a series of guerrilla operations yesterday on the Ilam front, penetrated into Iraqi territory and killed tens of the enemy's aggressive forces and wounded others. In these operations, several trenches and foxholes of the Saddamists were destroyed by the combatants of Islam.

'U.S.-BACKED GROUPS' KILL 18 IN KORDESTAN

LD181034 Tehran IRNA in English 0918 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 18 Mar (IRNA) -- Eighteen people of one of the villages in Kamyaran, Kordestan Province in western Iran, were martyred by U.S.-backed groups, according to the province's governor general on Wednesday. Reports indicated that in a savage attack by splinter groups on the farmers of the village who supported the Islamic Republic, some of the houses were set on fire, farmers' livestock were killed and their property were plundered. A child was burned in the fire and some others wounded. The farmers in return could kill thirty of the aggressors. On this occasion a public mourning was observed in Kordestan on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, in the discovery of a hideout belonging to monafeqin [hypocrites] (MKO) [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization] in Shiraz by the revolutionary guards, two MKO members were killed and two others wounded and arrested on Tuesday night.

Also on Tuesday, sixteen ordinary prisoners of Qa'emshahr Mazandaran Province in north Iran, were pardoned. They had been previously sentenced to less than one year of imprisonment.

30 Rebels Killed

LD181740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report, the Kordestan governor general's office has issued a statement in connection with the activities of the counterrevolution in Kamyaran. According to this statement, the people of the village of (Dorlard) in Kamyaran with their stiff and brave resistance managed to kill 30 counterrevolutionaries who had attacked this village.

KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBERS SURRENDER

LD181732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Following the return of a large number of the deceived members of the treacherous Democratic Party to the bosom of Islam, last week many other armed and outlawed members gave themselves up to the Sar Dasht garrison and to the Revolution Guards Corps in the west of the country. After handing in their arms and ammunition they received guarantees of safe conduct.

According to this report, the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced again that as in the past the Guards Corps in the west of the country welcomes the return of repentant members and those who have been deceived by outlawed splinter groups. On receiving guarantees of safe conduct these people can come under Islam's protection.

SHIRAZ REPORTS RAIDS AGAINST 'HYPOCRITES'

GF181754 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] During the past Iranian month a total of 15 safe houses were discovered in Shiraz. The Central News Unit correspondent in Shiraz reported that, in addition to the discovery of 15 safe houses by revolution guards of District 9 [Fars Province], 34 important members of the organization and around 40 active supporters of the hypocrite minigroup were also arrested. Nine G-3 guns, seven Colts, nine grenades, a carbine and a considerable quantity of interorganizational documents as well as six vehicles used by the organization were also part of the month's haul by the District 9 Islamic Revolution Guard Corps.

We should mention that the discovery of these communal dens led to the recognition and arrest of a number of those responsible for recent assassinations in Shiraz. Five of the hypocrites were killed.

CLANDESTINE ON ALLOCATIONS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

NC121329 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The deputy interior minister of the government of the mullahs has announced that a 2.5 billion-rial credit has been earmarked for housing Afghan refugees.

A Voice of Iran correspondent reports that this amount is in addition to funds placed at the disposal of a group known as the Organization for Refugees' Affairs for the same purpose. So far the large budget for housing Afghan refugees, who number about 1 million, has been at the expense of the deprived Iranian nation. Contrary to the Pakistani Government, which has received millions of dollars and food aid from various world organizations for the Afghan refugees, the mullahs' government has paid all expenses from the national wealth and in return has enlisted some of these refugees in the Revolution Guards Corps.

News sources have previously reported that the regime hands over the Afghan refugees who are not prepared to cooperate to Soviet military officials on the Afghan border.

NVOI REJECTS IRAN'S PROPOSALS ON AFGHAN PROBLEM

TA182040 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Democratic Afghanistan Has Once Again Extended the Hand of Friendship Toward Our Islamic Republic"]

[TExt] Dear compatriots: As we are aware, democratic Afghanistan has once again extended the hand of friendship toward our homeland. At the PDPA national conference which was recently held in Kabul, Mr Babrak Karmal, leader of the brother Afghan people, declared: Our country and people are taking consistent steps to consolidate and expand friendly relations and mutual cooperation with fraternal Muslim nations and countries in the joint struggle for general peace, disarmament, human rights and mankind's progress. Without doubt this statement will have wide repercussions both among the Muslim Afghan nation and among our ever-on-the-scene people who are struggling against the conspiracies of imperialism.

Our nation is aware that the counterrevolutionary and fugitive Afghan groups and bands. acting under direct orders of the intelligence organizations of the United States, Israel and their allies, are engaged on Afghan soil in sabotage, terror, murder and mass execution of defenseless and innocent people, and in destroying schools, mosques and hospitals. Thus, it must be stated that imperialism and the region's reactionary regimes are direct partners in all the crimes committed by Afghan counterrevolutionary and fugitive bands against this Muslim nation.

The ignominious defeat of the plans of the counterrevolution and the lackeys of imperialism, who have lost and are losing their positions in Afghanistan more than ever and who are being confronted with the intense struggle of the millions-strong Afghan masses, has made world-devouring America lose self-control. Our alert and ever-on-the-scene nation is aware that, contrary to the propaganda of the imperialist mass media and their Iranian elements, the joint enemy of our nation and the Afghan nation is the same, that is, world-devouring America; and according to the dictate of our destiny and revolution we must jointly struggle against this common foe -- namely, world-devouring America.

We are all aware that there are certain circles which, either due to good will or ill will, have put forward multifarious programs and plans in connection with Afghanistan that cannot have the endorsement of our emancipated nation, for such so-called proposals, plans and programs are precisely in line with the desires and plots of imperialist forces and the region's reactionary regimes -- forces and regimes that are striving to suffocate both the Afghan revolution and our nation's revolution.

The view of those who draft such plans may well be that allegedly they can impose their will and wish on the Afghan nation in choosing the social and political system that they themselves favor. In fact, too, the content of these plans is that a government be imposed on Afghanistan consisting of representatives of pseudo-Islamic groups associated with the espionage services of the United States, Israel, Britain and the region's reactionary regimes, and that Afghanistan, under Islamic cover, come under the domination of the region's reactionary regimes and world-devouring America.

A reality that should be considered is that only those who are ignorant of the laws, the evolution of society and the history of the long, popular and democratic struggles of the Afghan people can put forth such views.

There is no doubt that plans such as these are in fact tantamount to futile attempts by individuals who have lost the power of logic and realism and who want Afghan society to be built on the basis of their own thoughts and those of the counterrevolutionary and fugitive Afghan bands. Such attitudes toward acute political and social issues and toward the fate of a nation have always faced defeat and cannot be a basis for a fruitful discussion. For this reason they are not only rejected from the viewpoint of the revolutionary Afghan nation, but also from the viewpoint of all Muslim people who express solidarity with the revolution of the oppressed Afghans.

We all recall that during the past year the democratic Government of Afghanistan proposed to our Islamic Republic the holding of talks for drafting and preparing an agreement in connection with expanding friendly relations and all-out cooperation on the basis of mutual benefits, including in commercial, transit, cultural, economic and other spheres. As officials of the revolutionary Afghan Republic have repeatedly stressed, these proposals are still valid. Moreover, during his speech at the PDPA national conference Mr Babrak Karmal said that Afghanistan's efforts seeking peaceful ways through negotiations with Iran are still continuing, and emphasized that this is compatible with the long-term interests of our country and all the nations of the region.

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN LIFT SIEGE ON QANDAHAR TOWN

GF190934 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0830 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The Afghan Muslim mujahidin have announced that they have lifted the siege laid by the Soviet forces on the town of Maywand in southern Qandahar Province for 48 hours on 11 March 1982 and compelled these forces to retreat.

Another report says that the Afghan Muslim mujahidin have killed 24 in a clash with government and Soviet forces near Qandahar.